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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	RAVI KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	628078
Center	KB	Date	10/Sept/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently NK Singh, head of 15th finance Commission pitched about independent fiscal council (IFC)

Need for transparency

(1) IFC would be organising fiscal devolution to states and among states.

(2) making accurate prediction of fiscal health

(Eg) multiyear forecasting

(3) make data regarding complimce with FRBM Act public

(Eg) Help in achieving 2.5% of fiscal deficit by 2025

(4) ~~Right to~~ Enhancing information act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for Accountability

1. It would demand explaination from government for overshooting FRBM targets
2. If forecasting does not match actual figures regarding revenue.
   (Eg) Revenue figures are overestimated and expenditure is underestimated
3. Might give guidelines to government to check its expenditure

It is a positive step towards effective planning and utilization of people / taxpayers money.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian exports in India are highly untapped and restricted to few basket sectors only.

Potential in generating employment

1. Surplus in agricultural produce
   - 1.1 Packaged | Processed food gives better remuneration and jobs
2. Manufacturing industries produce high quality iron-ore and limestone as well as providing employment
3. Milk surplus can be directed especially milk powder.
4. Focus more on African countries from Europe and USA
   - Eg Exporting biscuit to Nigeria
5. New work force required to handle logistics
6. Deploying demographic dividend through skill & vocational training.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps Needed

① Diversify export basket and Destination
(Eg) More coarse grains export

② Increase food processing centres.
(Eg) New food parks / mega food parks

③ Specialization should be focus.
(Eg) specific cancer drug rather than fixed Dose combination

④ Train and skill the youths

⑤ productivity driven export rather than resource driven export
(Eg) Service exporting

⑥ Increase plurilateral dialogues and agreement.
(Eg) More focus on SAARC and ASEAN.

It is important to keep export growth & increasing to sustain high growth rate of 7-8% GDP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

~~Recently~~ ~~Mining of~~
Minerals are the backbone of countries industry and export

features of National mineral Policy 2019

(1) Proper functioning of ~~Mineral~~ District mineral fund (DMF) for mining districts.

(2) increase mineral export by 2025
- to make new India

(3) Central Biding to mines and minerals

(4) Increasing domestic production capability.
(Eg) increasing iron ore production to over 250 MMT.

(5) More attention ~~to~~ to mine workers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It will help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining in following ways -

① Increasing Transparency in bidding

② Encouraging legal mining activities.

(Eg) Khan Prahari App reports illegal coal mining

③ More efficient extraction from ore.

(Eg) Bauxite will be utilized properly for aluminium.

④ Limiting extraction quantity to prevent exhaustion.

⑤ New mines in untapped regions to ~~allow~~ stop over exploitation.

(Eg) Moving south of Chotanagpur Plateau.

⑥ Inclusive growth by increasing miners standard of living.

National Mineral Policy 2019 is in line with SDG 1 of poverty reduction and SDG 5 of income equality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM JI-VAN program was initiated by to meet the growing demand of fuel and reducing fuel supply.

Salient features

1. Use of Jaiv indhan or organic fuel
2. forest minor products including timber and fuel wood.
1. More efficient extraction of Methane / combustible gas by using jaiv-indhan

Goals and visions of National Policy on Biofuels 2018

1. increasing blending of fuel.
   Eg Ethanol blended petrol
2. Increasing Use of Biofuel
   Eg Rajasthan recently adopted policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Research and development in biofuel

(Eg) Biofuel generation 1, 2, 3, 4

PM. Jivan can help N.P. Biofuel

(1) Reducing dependence over petroleum and other products.

(Eg) More use of methane from woods rather than petrol.

(2) Compost from organic manure can be utilized.

(3). Jain undhan can be extracted using Biometanation

(4) More Methane available for blending

(3) Income to tribal people and alternative source

PM. JIVAN is a positive step reducing current Account Deficit due to petrol import

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural farming emphasis on using natural compost, manure and methodology to increase productivity and soil health.

ZBNF provides an Alternative Capital

① Reduction on chemical fertilizer purchase.
(Eg) (ii) money saved & Money Earned

② low level of costly technology required.
(Eg) Minimum irrigation facility required for ZBNF as opposed to more water for chemical fertilizer.

③ low level of extension service required
(Eg) Traditional wisdom is utilized

④ Better yield mean better saving and better investment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ZBNF as alternate to chemical intensive agriculture

① organic manure from cow dung and urine is used

② Healthy natural chemicals provides.

Eg India's N:P:K ratio of chemical fertilizer is 8:3:1 as opposed to ideal 4:2:1

③ ZBNF promotes coarse crop production

Eg ZBNF can be used in dryland farming in Marathawada that requires less chemical.

④ Government provides natural compost from city waste.

Eg Maharashtra government encouraging ZBNF through city compost supply.

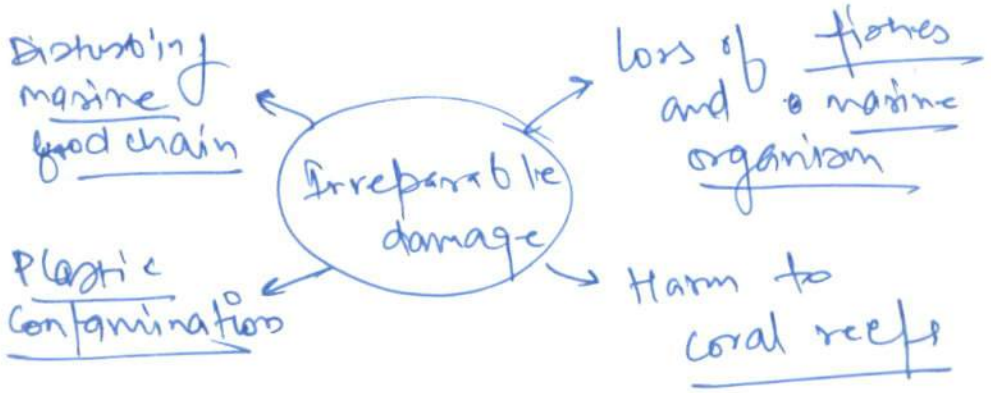
ZBNF in line with organic farming is required to restore soil health and increase production.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

The Great Pacific Garbage presents stark reality of marine ~~pa~~ plastic pollution.



Implications of Plastic in Marine

① Bio accumulation and Bio magnification in of plastic in food chain of man.

② Plastic contamination.
(Eg) Bisphenol-A released toxin

③ Reduction in food supply from marine source.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Damage to life in ocean is damage to life in on land.

(4.1) ~~Ac~~ Using SDG 14 and SDG 15

(5) Reports suggesting more plastic than fish in ocean by 2100

(6) Reducing sea trade due to pollution

Steps to Address

(1) following ~~Ma~~ MARPOL convention.

(2) Reducing and diminution Single-Use plastic

(3) Bringing shipping industry under Paris convention declaration

(4) Extended producer responsibility

(5) Special task force to monitor.

(6) Behavioral change.
Eg Promoting Jute Bag

Marine life ~~pro~~ is necessary for food, energy and recreation as well as balancing circle of life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage norms in India are regarding the emission from vehicles and other polluting source.

Evolution

① On the line of Euro Norms in Europe, to mitigate pollution (air), government of India brought BS norms.

② BS IV norms had less CO_2 and less particulate matter (PM) than BS III

③ Government directly jumped from BS IV to BS VI, skipping BS V to combact increasing pollution.

Significance

① Reduction of CO_2 by 70% than BS. IV norms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Significant reduction in 2.5 PM and sulphur.

(3) More emphasis on CNG and hydrogen CNG (HCNG)

(4) Push towards e-transportation

(Eg) Promotion to FAME-India scheme

Challenges

(1) Huge fund for infrastructure creation

(2) Too short time limit

(Eg) India's blended petrol with ethanol accounted 5% of total petrol

(3) Incompatibility of new fuel with old cars / engines.

(4) Hasty jump from BS IV to BS VI

(5) Lack of awareness and costly fuel

BS VI norms are quintessential step to stop climate change in line with SDG 13 and global warming.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are dead stars which has mass over three times of sun and exert ~~to~~ very high gravitational force that even light can not escape it.

Challenges in Imaging

(1) Light cannot escape Black hole so it is difficult to get direct picture.

(2) Objects near black hole get sucked into it, so going closer cannot be possible.

(3) No occurence of Black hole in near interstellar space.
Eg Galaxy Messier 87 was detected with 1 Black hole.

(4) Laws of physics do not work at the singularity point.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Event Horizon Telescope recently took the photo of shadow of black hole

Overcoming challenge

① The last photon ring was utilised.

Ex. (1.1) photon was able to circle around black hole without falling into it.

② Special sensors in Event Horizon Telescope

Eg It was placed in outer space to facilitate smooth picturing.

③ The boundary of event horizon was depicted by path travelled by photon.

Black holes confirms the General theory of relativity by Albert Einstein and give input into creation of universe

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

With the growing Arms trade and warfare capability, Arms Trade Treaty is important to reduce tension and prevent war

Objectives

① To regulate arms trade and prevent over ammunization of a particular state.

② To ~~man~~ maintain harmony between arms trading partner.

③ Monitoring the flow of conventional arms

④ Binding platform to grievance redressal

⑤ Taking consensus based decision

⑥ In long run, ~~prevent~~ facilitate dearmamation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Discontent among members due to discrimination.

(Eg) Biased towards western world.

② Non-compliance of pre-treaty condition.

③ India, Pakistan, and North Korea not signing CTBT treaty for nuclear test.

④ Arms trade is highly polarized.

(Eg) USA and Russia are biggest seller.

⑤ Arms security to landlocked nations.

(Eg) Mongolia and Kazakhstan.

⑥ Transparency and accountability of Arms trade Treaty.

Arms trade treaty should emphasis more on disarmament rather than regulating trade.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

According of ministry of Home Affairs, internal network and communication network threat to peace and stability in India.

Threat due to communication network

① A communication link conveys recruitment and propoganda spreading.

Eg facebook used by ISIS to recruit indian youth.

② organising and coordinating Events.

Eg ~~Naxal region~~ in Jammu & Kashmir, separatist used communication like to organise stone pelting.

Threat due to Network

① A well established people to people contact makes armed force hard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) specially designated Akas / masters conveying proposals are difficult to catch.

Steps Taken by Government

(1) functioning of ~~CB~~ CIBMS (comprehensive Integrated Border management System).

(1.1) ~~is~~ securing communication through optical fibres

(2) Using satellite dedicated to communication (Eg) ~~GSAT~~ EMISAT made by DRDO

(3) ~~checking~~ using Artificial intelligence and Big data Analytics to check intrusion in communication.

(4) more collaboration with international government. (Eg) India-France agreement for communication device.

Communication Network is the backbone of organised crime and must be handled to avoid instability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable Energy is a recent trend of interlinking energy produced through variable source like wind, air, water (renewable)

Importance

① Reducing fossil fuel reserve ~~and~~

② increasing pollution

Eg 14 out of 15 most polluted cities in 2.5PM are in India

③ To balance surplus - deficit phenomenon

Eg Solar Energy ~~with~~ in Rajasthan can be supplied to Punjab, Haryana

④ interlinking different source maintains continuity

Eg Solar energy from Thar desert meeting tidal energy from gulf of Kanthat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Relaxing one nation one grid concept.

Challenges

(1) Lack of Interoperability in infrastructure.

(2) Variable energy generation reduces efficiency.

(Eg) More solar production in summers than winters

(3) Non-materialization of one nation- one grid concept.

(4) Low penetration of Smart Metering

(5) Low Private Sector participation

(Eg) Poor PPP model Incentive by Government.

(6) more dependence on non-renewable energy source.

(Eg) 64% of thermal energy and just 21% by renewable energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps for Smooth Transition

① Distributing smart meters and enhancing smart metering.
(Eg) supply excessive rooftop solar energy ~~wit~~ to grid.

② increasing technological innovation for facilitating interoperability.

③ Private partner with Public sector funding

④ More development of untapped resources
(Eg) 1st offshore renewable plant of 1MW in Gulf of Khambhat.

⑤ Providing extension service to farmers and labours

⑥ Reduce variation in voltage

URE can be a positive step towards achieving "Electricity to All" with meeting sustainability criteria and reducing environmental pollution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle income trap is a global phenomenon where a country experience high growth rate and achieve middle income status but become unable to overcome this status.

Reasons Behind

① Increasing protectionism

(Eg) BREXIT, US withdrawing GSP (General system of preferences)

② Inability to transform the growth pattern.

(Eg) India is still dependent on natural resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Ineffective demographic dividend due to poor health or education.

(Eg) India has largest number of stunted child in world.

(4) Stagnation in number of people in middle income group.

(5) Poor government policies and target is missing to achieve high growth income.

(6) High growth rate with low income is still present.

How to Avoid

(1) Transform strategy to productivity driven growth from resource driven

(Eg) Japan changed from raw material growth to service sector growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Increase plurilateral ties when WTO is declining
(Eg) ~~to~~ ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC

(3) Tax concession by government and tax planning

(4) International collaboration with developed economies.
(Eg) Hongkong, Singapore.

(5) Gradual reduction in gender disparity in service sector
(Eg) women labour force participation rate reduced to 23.3%.

To avoid Thailand like condition, India must push towards skill india and make in India along with service sector and IT-led jobs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Effective Monetary Transmission (EMT) refers to trickle down of any relaxation provided by RBI to banks towards customers / citizens

Importance

1. Increase in deposits and trust in bank.
   Eg less money spent on gold and more in DD.
2. Solving Bank's NPA problem
   2.1 Since more deposit
3. Checking inflation and stability
4. Increase in economic activities
   Eg Real Estate
5. Banking penetration in remote areas increases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Major Issues

1. Bank delays transmission sighting NPA issues.
2. ~~Right~~ Rigid policy corridor of 25 basis point
3. Lax RBI regulation
   (Eg) Still Debit Card with magnetic strips are working.
4. Non integration of ~~seb~~ central banking system - ~~with~~
   (4.1) RBI unable to check transmission
5. Cooperative banks are known for poor monetary transmission.
6. Lack of awareness among citizens.
7. Raising Scams like PNB scam by Mehul Choksi.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps By RBI

① Direct Action through prompt corrective Action.

(Eg) Still RBI was around 10 PSB under PCA.

② Strict Rules and directions regarding new technology.

(Eg) Transition from magnet to chip in Debit card.

③ Moral suasion through committees.

④ Increasing influence of CBS through e-Kuber

⑤ Entertaining complaints from stakeholders

⑥ Appliance deadline for BASEL III norm.

⑦ Recapitalisation through Indradhanush

(Eg) Budget 2018 provided 2.6 lakh crore for NPA

Monetary Policy should be effective to achieve universal financial inclusion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

85% of rainfall in India occurs within 3-4 months during south-west monsoon.

Constraint faced

1. Irregular ~~eg~~ irrigation.
   (Eg) Barmer Region has long duration of no irrigation.
2. Poor Productivity
   (Eg) Marathawad region has less yield of sugarcane than UP.
3. Improper establishment of allied activities.
4. ~~Pr~~ Poor Insurance coverage for hedging against risk.
   (Eg) PM Fasal Bima Yojana covering mostly North-western India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) highly improper use of fertilizer in rainfed region deteriates soil health

(6) Depletion of Groundwater.
(Eg) Jaisalmer gets water below 500 - 1000 feet.

(7) Ground water contamination of uranium

Agropractises to ~~act~~ stabilize

(1) use of modern technology.
(Eg) Sprinkler system

Drip irrigation

(2) Practising Dry Agriculture.
(Eg) utilizing early morning dew
(Eg) Surface ploughing ~~&~~ to avoid moisture escape.

(3) Using Organic farming and Zero Budget Natural farming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) More Crop per drop

(5) Canal Irrigation from water-surplus region.

(Eg) Punjab rivers provide water to west Rajasthan through Indira Gandhi Canal.

(6) Allied Activities

(Eg) Livestock rearing

(7) Social forestry to stabilise soil erosion.

(8) more focus on coarse seeds crops rather than rice

In order to achieve food and nutrition security, Rainfed Agriculture should be given more importance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Using Haber Process, urea is utilised as fertilizer to increase nutrient content in soil.

Steps Taken

1. Neem Coating to urea to provide slow release.
2. Soil Health card to access in 3 years
3. Aadhar Based subsidy on urea
4. Checking smuggling of urea to Nepal and Bangladesh.
5. Extension services through mKisan and KisanTV to provide information about right use.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Number of Problems

① Disproportionate use.

(Eg) Ideal N:P:K is 4:2:1 but in India 8:3:1

② Regional disparity in use

(Eg) Punjab uses eight times more urea than Marathawada

③ Cross border smuggling for pharma-critical sector

④ Soil Health Card is still limited to rich regions like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra.

⑤ 100% subsidy on urea

⑥ Low Private sector participation

⑦ Urea in food contaminates.

(Eg) Bioaccumulation and biomagnification

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms Needed

(1) Introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy

(2) Rationalize N:P:K ratio

(3) More focus on organic manure

(3.1) Gradual mixing of organic and artificial urea.

(4) Integrated Check post at border to prevent smuggling

(5) Regular inspection can be done by Kisan vikas Kendra checking soil Health.

(6) More extension service to SHG., Aasha and Aanganwadi workers.

(7) Loans given after inspecting soil Health

Nitrogen/urea is a revolutionary product and must be utilized rationally to check food and Health security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit Sharing refers to distributing the profit / sharing income by company with native people for using its resources.

Aiding Sustainable Use

① Informed Consent from local people.
Eg Divya Pharmacy takes permission from locals of Uttarkhand.

② Villagers prevent ruthless exploitation
Eg villages in Andhra Pradesh prevent forest cut for timber industry.

③ Distribution of profit • facilities inclusive development.
Eg Hindustan unilever making schools in Tamil Nadu

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Giving Extension services to villages

(5) Promoting self-sustaining development.

(6) Allowing Haemostasis of Biodiversity to regrow / regenerate.

Global level mechanisms

(1) Nagoya and Cartagena Protocol.

(1.1) for Informed Consent and Access and Benefit Sharing.

(2) UNFCCC ~~and~~ checks proper implementation

(3) Stockholm convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant.

National Level mechanism

~~(1) Biodiversity~~

~~(1) Environment pro~~

(1) Legal → Environment protection Act 1986

→ ~~to~~ wildlife Protection Act 1972

→ Biodiversity Act 2002.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Administrative → forest officials giving information
→ Forest Rights Act 2006 giving community land
→ Community forest Area

(3) Judicial → Uttarakhand High Court directed Divya Pharma to do Access and Benefit Sharing

Sustainability becomes important. with growing threat to biodiversity and multipronged approach should be accepted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

According to ministry of Home Affairs report of Disaster, India is highly prone to disaster and inadequately equiped to face it

Significance

① Providing shelter during disaster.
Eg cyclone shelters in odisha.

② ~~Becoming~~ facilitating operation post disaster

③ Reducing damage to property and life.
Eg A resilient building do not collapse in Earthquake.

④ Quick Recovery and restoration of basic communication line like telephone, traffic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Poor compliance of national guidlines
(Eg) National Building code by BIS is not followed.

② Ignoring Traditional knowledge.

③ funding required for providing slope stability in hilly areas.

④ Poor infrastructure in flood prone region.
(4.1) Urban flood due to poor drainage
(Eg) Mumbai flood.

⑤ Lax implementation of National Disaster Management Authority guidelines

⑥ Critical post in NDMA and SDMA are vacant

Ways to streamline

① Using local wisdom.
(Eg) Himachal Pradesh houses in hilly region are light and easy to build.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Retrofitting of buildings in Earthquake prone regions.

(3) Houses on stilt in coastal region

(4) Regular inspection to check compliance with BIS standards.

(5) Increasing competance of various agencies

(Eg) Good quality road by NHAI

(Eg) Better Hospital Building by state government.

(6) Community participation to Build Back Better.

Sendai framework on Disaster Risk Reduction pitched to make infrastructure disaster proof.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localization refers to collecting and storing data with the territorial boundaries.

B.N. Srikrishnan Committee provided significance of data location.

Significance

1. Reduced delay in data access.
   - Eg Quick Response during cyber threat.
2. Revenue generation by government
3. securing data from MNCs.
   - Eg Facebook compromised data of users
4. Reducing cyber crime
5. State securing Right to Privacy
6. Increasing trust with data sharing
   - 6.1 Helping e-commerce growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges Associated

(1) Global inclination towards data flow.
(Eg) Osaka Track by Shinzo Abe promoted non-localisation.

(2) Increased Cost for companies
(Eg) facebook and Amazon complaining.

(3) Possible decrease in MNCs adopting India.
(Eg) Elon Musk occassionally talks about Indian Norms.

(4) Lack of Poor infrastructure and Poor aid by government

(5) Global practise of data sharing

(6) No proper Law / & unified legislation

(7) Discrimination between Indian and foreign companies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

1. Proper law regarding data localization should be prepared.
2. Soft diplomacy to strengthen global support.
3. Bilateral | Plurilateral agreement of data-sharing.
4. Government aid to build localization units in India.
5. Tax relaxation to smaller firms.

Data localization preserves Article 21 by introducing consent to share information.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering refers to act of disguising illegal income through legal activities

ML as social offence

① Loss of credit to poor. and vulnerable

② ML creates income disparity.

Eg Oxfam Report says 1% Indians occupy 73% wealth.

③ Poor gets poorer due to lack of money with government for social programs

④ ML is related to terror funding

ML as Economic Offence

① creation of a parallel Black Economy

② Evading Taxing authorities.

Eg ML cannot be caught under Income Tax Act 1960

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Non-compliance of ~~tax~~ fiscal discipline

(Eg) leakage from subsidy cause huge expenditure and minimum benefit..

(4) Enforcement Directorate also fights against ML.

Domestic Steps

(1) RBI illegalizes Hawala Transaction through Hawala dealers

(2) Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002

(2.1) Confiscating property

(2.2) stopping ML menace.

(3) Benami Transaction Prevention Act (BTPA) ~~also~~ also work against illegal transaction -

(4) special task force and Operation Clean India to check discripancy in Indian Bank Accounts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

International Steps

① Financial Action Task force (FATF) issues direction against ML and terror financing.

(a) Pakistan placed under Grey list.

② World Economic form and IMF also concerns about ML

③ G20 setting non-binding goals to counter money laundering.

④ OECD also proposed Base Erosion and Profit Sharing to prevent evading tax authorities.

Money Laundering should be prevented to reduce terror activities and increase income equality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Terrorism refers to~~

With growing instances of terrorism and organised crime, it is ~~important~~ increasing symbiotic relationship.

Primary motive of terrorism

1. Causing violence including killing people
   Eg ISIS beheading journalist.
2. Trying to give a message to government.
   Eg 9/11 attacks were message to US government by Osama bin laden.
3. Doing inhumane activities including mutilating and raping victims.
4. Establish their own law through militancy
   Eg ISIS want to establish Islamic Khilafate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Primary motive of organised crime

(1) Generate revenue through illegal means.

(Eg) Drugs smuggling including ~~B~~ & cocaine

(2) Destablize the economy from inside.

(Eg) Providing Arms to militant or separatist outfits

(3) Following a coordinated approach

Symbiotic Relationship

(1) ISIS is known for both terrorist activities and women trafficking.

(Eg) Syrian ISIS

(2) Militant group are generating income through organised crime and utilising them to buy weapons.

(Eg) Taliban using drugs from Golden triangle to buys Arms and fund its activities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Growing incidents of rising terrorist activities ~~and~~ with growing organised crime.

(Eg) increasing women trafficking from Myanmar, Nepal to Middle East leads to growing separatist movements in Nagaland

(4) UN convention on organised crime also established a symbiotic relationship ~~with~~ between drugs and arms availability.

~~to~~ checking organised crimes can help checking fund to terrorist activities and ultimately controlling terrorism

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1699)

Name of Candidate	Ravi Kumar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	628078
Center	O.R.N	Date	4/Dec/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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11	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The practice of passing of bills without the scrutiny by the parliamentary standing committees undermines their significance and sets a wrong precedent. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संसदीय स्थायी समितियों द्वारा संवीक्षा के बिना विधेयकों को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Only 25% of Bills passed by 16th Lok Sabha government passed through Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) scrutiny showing hassle passing.

It undermines their significance

① Poor utilization of PSC dedicated to mass-issue.

② Lowering consultation with PSC of Science and Technology has hampered Indian farming sector against GM-crops, pesticides etc..

③ Low Accountability of executives as PSC can not scrutinize the provisions of bills.

④ Culture of Hassle-Bill passing do not let → proper scrutiny
→ 3rd view perspective
→ Detailed examination of provisions.

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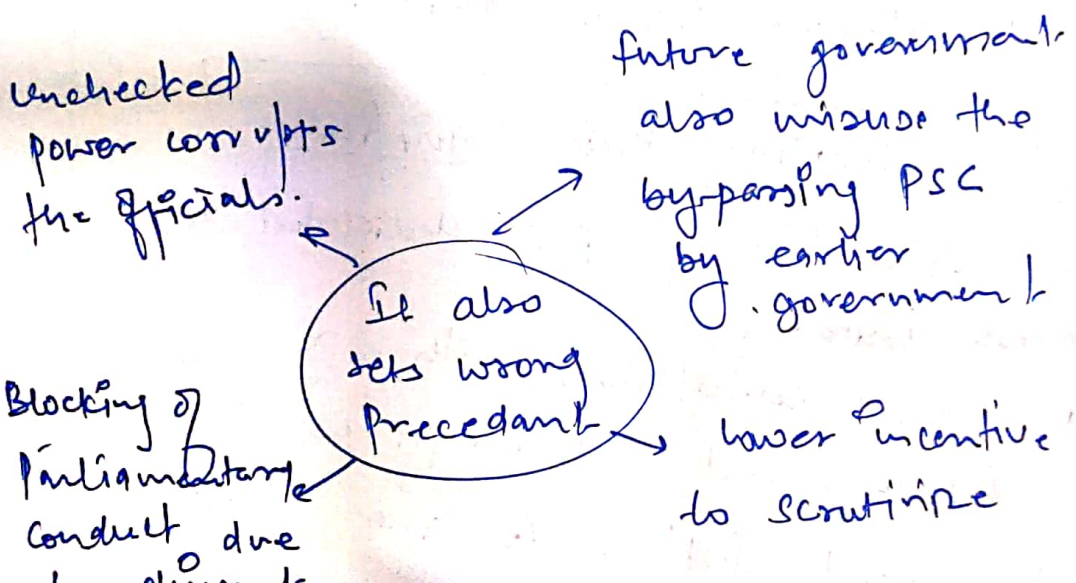
(4) It also impedes Parliament working.
(i.e) opposition parties raising voice against non-referring to bill to PSC.

(5) low authority to check taxation under Budget.



Recently in COVID-19, PSC tenure has increased to 2 years to check growing demand of ordinances scrutiny or legislative provisions.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recall refers to the exercise of withdrawing elected representatives on dissatisfactory work or delivery of service.

It can deepen the democracy

1. Enabling voters to exercise democratic rights of getting governed by desired candidate even POST-ELECTION.

2. Increasing accountability and pressure of delivering promises on elected candidates.

3. It can deter misconducts by representative once they come in Power.
   Eg. It will prohibit MLAs in using polarizing language.

4. It can induce Right-Doing mindset among MPs/MLAs/Sarpanch.
   Eg. Check upon each step automatically corrects representative steps.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Fear of losing seat can promote ethical political conduct.

(6) This will also facilitate record/data maintenance since the representatives would be required to show delivery.

It can prove to be catastrophic too

- Public can be motivated with ill-intention to take recall
- Destabilizing government, since ~~gov~~ Ruling party may lose majority
- Scope of ill-educated recalling
- Excess fear of seat-removal hamper efficiency
- Disincentivising career in political fields

A limited recalling power backed with proper ~~pow~~ data and logistic can be introduced to bring post-electoral democracy.

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3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by the Speaker in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Schedule 10th of Indian Constitution provides disqualification based on Anti-Defection law decided by Speaker.

Law Restricting freedom of legislator

① Any dissent of MPs/MLAs with party decision can be used as ground for defection.

② Giving up party membership post election is prohibited.
- This impact MPs/MLAs freedom to choose association with party.

③ Allowing collective merger if 2/3 member agree but doesn't allow individual changing party.

Does not curb freedom

① speaker checks 'Voluntary Give up' of MP/MLA of party membership.

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(2) Group merger is allowed if sufficient dissent with-in party exists.

(3) There is no clause from barring from further election.
- Hence he can take part in Bye-elections

Role of Speaker regarding defection

- Act as quasi-judicial to check legitimacy
- Checks 'Voluntary Give up'
- No time limit to give judgement.
- To be transparent and dis-attached with party sentiments

- Supreme Court has asked Parliament to construct separate independent body to check defection case.

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4. Inter-state river water disputes have been among the most pressing issues faced by the Indian federal system. In this context, examine the potential of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in addressing the issues involved. **(150 words) 10**

अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद, भारतीय संघीय प्रणाली द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों में से एक रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 262 provides Parliament with sufficient power to decide use - distribution - sharing of inter-state river water.

- River Boards Act (1956)
- Inter State Water Dispute Act (1956)

It has been pressing issue in federal system

1. Inter-State tensions
   - Eg Karnataka - Tamil Nadu tff. over Cavvery River water.
2. Dissatisfied Tribunal decision.
   - Eg Tamil Nadu raising concern regarding Cavvery River tribunal decision.
3. Deadlock in Inter-State Council also.

Potential of Inter-State River Disputes (Amendment) Bill 2019

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① Allowing Arbitration for dispute redressal amicably.

② Central government will mediate the issue and try to reach a conclusion.

③ Time limit set. < Arbitration process / Dispute resolution

(e.g.) 1 year extendable by 6 months is allowed for Arbitration.

④ Constitution of Commissions for looking into day-to-day working of tribunals.

⑤ Timely constitution of tribunal will expedite the process.

⑥ Special attential to leverage inter-state council and Regional Council to solve the issue.

A holistic standard of procedure should be followed by inter-departmental collaboration to solve river-water and environment as well as development issue.

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5. The expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' may seem to be identical, but, in fact, they mean different things. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

'विधि के समक्ष समता' और 'विधियों का समान संरक्षण' वाक्यांश एक-समान प्रतीत हो सकते हैं, किन्तु, वास्तव में, उनके अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Article 14 of Indian Constitution provide Right to Equality which seem identical but are different.

① Equality Before Law

a) This was a British concept which was also followed by Government of India Act 1935.

b) It represent no special privilege is given to anyone in front of law.

c) All subjects are treated alike irrespective of caste, gender, sex, or any other discriminatory factor.

d) It facilitates equal treatment.
Eg. An criminal will be treated as criminal even if he is an All India servant.

e) However there is certain immunity provided under this provision.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Equal Protection of law

a) This concept emerged from US constitution.

b) It represents 'Like will be treated Alike'.

c) Equal punishment is given to equal offence and no extra advantage is given.

(Eg) If a certain offence demand 3 years of jail term, it will be awarded to each convict.

d) This part is not absolute.

(Eg) An international Ambassador enjoy certain immunity.

Article 14 along with 15 and 16 provide enabling environment for equal welfare of all section of society for example reservation to SC/ST in government employment.

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6. Idea of the Civil Services Board has been widely hailed as a key civil services reform, however it is not without its own limitation. Comment.

(150 words) 10

एक महत्वपूर्ण सिविल सेवा सुधार के रूप में सिविल सेवा बोर्ड के विचार का व्यापक रूप से समर्थन किया गया है, हालांकि इसकी भी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recent Civil service Reform through Karamyogi Mission has again sparked the idea of Civil services Board.

It can be a much awaited reform

① It can bring standardization among multiple Civil services.

Eg Multiple services like Revenue, Railways, Audit & Account Service, Administrative Service and Police Service can be brought under 1 institution.

② checking overstepping authority by Civil servant.

③ Bring accountability to bureaucratic steps.

④ Providing enough incentive to Civil Servant to take innovative steps to solve the problem.

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(5) It can also smoothen the lateral Entry at post higher than joint secretary.

(6) Bring uniformity in service conditions

(7) Hearing Grievances of Public as well as Civil Servants.

However it has its own limitation

(1) Lack of consensus among various departments to bring uniformity.

(2) Inter-ministerial coordination will be difficult to achieve.

(3) funding and operating procedure will be necessary but government has budgetary limitation.

(4) Low pace of civil service reforms

(5) Not a guarantee that it will increase service delivery efficiency.

Government should learn from Best practices all around the world to bring ~~best~~ well balanced Civil Service Board.

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7. It is argued that the introduction of compulsory voting in India would strengthen its democratic credentials. Critically analyze. (150 words) 10
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में अनिवार्य मतदान की शुरुआत से इसकी लोकतांत्रिक साख सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Constitution provides Universal Adult Suffarage which give voluntary voting rights to all citizens above 18 years old enrolled in voter list.

Mandatory voting will strengthen democratic credentials

① Accounting the choice of each citizen to select government.

② This will bring more push to Election commission and government to encourage all voters to caste vote.

③ It will fix the responsibility of Returning officer to actively get all voters' vote.

④ A well voted government will form which will represent wider population.

⑤ It will facilitate Constitutional Right of Right to vote.

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(6) It will encourage voters to take active participation in politics since he/she will ~~to~~ have to caste vote.

(7) Enabling grassroot population to be part of transformative democracy.

It has its own limitations

(1) Coersion to vote seldom result into quality vote

(Eg) voters will vote just for sake of voting without much information.

(2) It will hamper right to freedom of expression as they want to be silent in electoral process.

(3) Huge electoral expenditure

(4) Overburdening electoral officials may further deteriorate service

Hence instead of increasing Quantity of votes, government any should be Quality of votes by increasing awareness and motivating to vote.

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8. Setting up of an Open Government Data (OGD) Platform can potentially be a game-changer for transparency and accountability. Analyse. Also, identify the challenges that remain in translating this potential into reality.
(150 words) 10

ओपन गवर्नमेंट डेटा (OGD) प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की स्थापना संभवतः पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए गेम-चेंजर हो सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संभाव्यता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

facilitating government data is one of the key element of Good-governance which can be a real game-changer-

① Increasing Transparency

→ Government releasing data regarding basic indicators.
(Eg) Malnutrition index, Housing data

→ Disclosing data also facilitate 'voluntary disclosure' under Right to Information Act.

→ civil society and key stakeholders has fair view regarding the current state and analyse the trend.

② Increasing Accountability

→ Citizens can compare services promised against service delivered if data regarding that service is available.

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→ An open platform will facilitate 24* 7 accountability.

Challenges

① Bring multiple ministries on same platform is hefty task.

② Showing people-centric data and differentiating it with meta-data is challenging.

③ Comprehensive data to local citizen should be segregated from a little scientific data for students.

④ Low level of aspiration among citizen to demand such platform.

⑤ Low reliability on government data

⑥ Low check and balances on data authority.

A dedicated fund to open Government data platform should be provided with special focus on e-delivery

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9. There have been concerns related to foreign funding to NGOs in India. In this context, examine the current framework regulating the same. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में NGOs की विदेशी फंडिंग को लेकर चिंताएँ रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इसे विनियमित करने वाले वर्तमान ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए।

'Non-Government organisations' (NGO) are key tool to facilitate democracy, identify and solve issues and bring matter of concern in eyes of government.

Current frameworks for regulating foreign funding to NGOs are

- Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
- FEMA Act.

→ Efficiency

1. These check the foreign contributions both source and destination
2. They prevent anti-national activities like terror financing.

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(3) They also reduce financial volatility as only specified amount is allowed to be exchanged per year set ~~up~~ by RBI.

(4) They help in maintaining the Account record books of NGO ~~and~~

(5) facilitating agencies like CBI, CVC to check misuse

Limitation
- Poor regulation
- Diversion of fund to illegal activities (eg) Drug trafficking
- Channelising of money for terror-finance.
- Insufficient power with existing authority
- Various loopholes.

Recently Government has blacklisted certain NGOs for suspicious activities.

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10. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social Audit refers to process where beneficiaries audit the program implementation

It increases Accountability and Transparency

① Social Audit units are empowered to undertake audit anytime.

② Providing feedback and necessary modification required for project-completion.

(eg) Gram sabha can direct/suggest some modification according to Village Developmental Plans

③ It provide inner-motivation to contractor to complete task

④ Detailed implementation records can be examined by Social Audit units.

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facilitating Good Governance

- → Increasing People-centric work.
- → Bureaucratic pro-actives to oversee programs
- → Smooth functioning of implementing — checking bodies
- → Participatory government.

Eg common citizen getting power to audit government official.

Impediment in institutionalizing

1. Lack of homogenity across country require local adjustment
2. Lack of political will in certain states like Maharashtra.
3. Delaying project implementation
4. Low awareness level among citizen
5. Low government spending.

Social Audit should be institutionalised in line with Andhra Pradesh Social Audit working

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11. Highlight the Quasi-Judicial and Advisory functions of the Election Commission of India. Do you think the powers of the Election Commission need a relook in context of the challenges it has faced in recent years? **(250 words) 15**

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के अर्द्ध-न्यायिक और परामर्शी प्रकार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि हालिया वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में इसकी शक्तियों को पुनरीक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Article 324 constitute Election commission of India for supervision, conduct and handling election process for lok Sabha, legislative Assembly, President etc....

Quasi Judicial functions

1. It hears disputes regarding political party registration, symbol etc....
2. Becomes authority to paralise if model code of conduct is violated
3. Also disqualify some constituency election if misconduct is found
   eg P.U figgures

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Advisory function

1. Advices President regarding disqualification of MP for holding Office of Profit.
2. Advises Governor for disqualification of MLAs for misconduct, and Office of Profit
3. Advises government regarding electoral reform.
   - Eg. EC advises reforms in Electoral Bond.

But the recent trend need a relook of EC powers

Need for Relook

1. Increased Misconduct during elections
   - Eg. 'Note-pe-Vote' and alcohol selling shy prevalent.
2. violation of MCC has increased.
   - Eg. Bihar election rally had polarised

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appeals -

(a) should be given power to penalise and disqualify in case of grave misuse.

(4) Poor Monetary monitoring

(Eg) Over spending during 17th Lok Sabha elections.

(5) Post-election misconduct increasing

(Eg) Culture of disqualification regarding defection.

(6) Poor leveraging of technology for surveillance

(7) other Election Commissioners are not provided constitutional safeguard same as CEC.

A robust election machinery is quintessential to form government 'By the People' properly.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Increase in the number of judges at the Supreme Court is a welcome step, nonetheless efficient functioning of the judiciary requires broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, फिर भी न्यायपालिका के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए न्यायिक पदानुक्रम के सभी स्तरों पर व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court Strength has been increased from 31 to 34 judges which will bring ~~be~~ faster justice delivery.

It is a welcome Step

1. ~~Be~~ Faster clearance of cases.
2. Screening case - hearing capacity
3. Will help if Regional Benches of Supreme court comes into picture
4. More representation of vulnerable section can be possible.
5. Reducing burden of ~~co~~ pending case.

(Eg) Daksh's State of Indian Judiciary report states about 65,800 pending case with supreme court.

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However, Broader reforms at all levels of judicial Hierarchy is required for efficient functioning –

① Reforms at Supreme Court level

→ Increasing working hours
→ A separate administrative department for files / paperwork.
→ Inclusion of Non-English cases and appeals.
→ Preventing Judiciary Overreach by clearly defining scope of PILs, leave petition. etc..

② Reforms in HC

→ Transparency in judge transfer.
(Eg) Controversial Madras HC judge transfer to Meghalya HC
→ Better delineation of subjects and jurisdiction to avoid confusion.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ checking overarching commands to subordinate courts.

(3) Reforms in Subordinate judiciary

→ Better ~~ta~~ fulfilling of vacancies

(Eg) formalizing All India Judicial Service -

→ Increasing use of technology to overcome pending course.

(Eg) Around ~~3 to~~ 3 crore cases are pending.

→ Better availability of prosecution to needy people

→ Standardization of departments.

A robust judiciary is important for providing equal access to justice as envisaged in Article 39-A.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Currently COVID-19 pandemic has resurfaced the federal tension and need for reform in 7th Schedule.

Seventh Schedule → Union list
→ State list
→ Concurrent.

Federal tensions →

(1) Increasing Inter-State and State-Centre issues.
(Eg) Farmer Protection Act saw state like Punjab against centre.

(2) Poor consultation between units of federation.
(Eg) Constitutional Amendment Act was introduced without consulting with vulnerable states like Assam.

(3) Parliament overstepping in state subject. (Eg) Education.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Delaying dispute resolution by SC.

(5) Overridding power of Centre-direction.

(Eg) Imposition of Article 356 President's Rule if direction are not filled.

Need for Reforms:

(1) Addition. (1) State should be given rights regarding some union entries.

(Eg) labour laws.

(2) Disaster management act was not even mentioned in any State or union list.

(3) New emerging fields should be accomodated in some field rather than just using ~~concurrent~~ residual list.

(2) Deletions Removal → (1) Overarching power of union list should be moderated

(2) Some entries should be removed from concurrent and placed under State.

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(3) Removal of Residual list can also be considered.

(B) Readjustment → Rationalizing Union and State list.

→ Adjusting state related entries in Residual list to State list.

(Eg) This will increase taxation power of state.

→ Readjustment regarding education, health, environment related entries can be thought of.

An innovative solution can prove to be beneficial in legislation and execution like creating exclusive list for 3rd tier government.

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Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What do you understand by doctrine of eminent domain? How can it be applied to understand the evolution of right to property under the Indian constitution? **(250 words) 15**

सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण-अधिकार के सिद्धांत (doctrine of eminent domain) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

Doctrine of eminent domain represents the domain / area of influence which a particular Act or right will have.

It helps in choosing the constitutional importance of various acts and allow legislator to accord fundamental Rights to certain quintessential laws.

Right to property was a fundamental right under Right to freedom in original constitution.

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Issues arised with time

- multiple legislative constraints
- misuse and increased litigation.
- people exercising it against developmental projects

legislator thought of the efficiency of this act and came to conclusion that its fundamental Nature impedes the developmental project which requires Acquisition of property.

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Hence right to Property act was tested against Doctrine of Eminent Domain and it was reduced to constitutional law.

Presently, it can be curbed by proper legislation by parliament and citizen cannot approach Supreme Court for its violation.

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15. Explain the structure and function of the National Commission for Backward Classes. What is the significance of recent changes made in its status? **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसकी प्रस्थिति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

102nd Constitutional Amendment Act provide for construction of National Commission for Backward classes (NCBC) on par with NCSC and NCST.

NCBC comprise of chairman and other members appointed by President.

It will also have staff in order to facilitate its day-to-day administration

Its expenses ~~will~~ ~~dec~~ and service tenure, terms of condition will not become liability for its independence.

Functions

1. looking into constitutional and legal safeguard regarding OBC people

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(1) 27% reservation in government post should be ensure.

(2) advice government on policies regarding upliftment.

(3) Gather data and provide evidence based governance

(4) look into monetary welfare to needed people

(5) Monitoring the ongoing safeguard programes and provide constructive criticism.

(6) with further OBC rights on line with SC and ST people rights

(7) Improve coordination for better delivery.

Changing Status becomes crucial for NCBC

(1) Constitutional Safeguards makes its opinion more powerful.

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(2) Advices rendered by NCBC will not be taken lightly.

(3) Government has to produce reason for non-compliance of directions from NCBC.

(4) Tabling of report of NCBC will also increase its accountability.

(5) Will have more freedom regarding funding, staff, day-to-day administration.

(6) Can criticize legislative and executive action against the welfare of OBC.

Indian constitution envisage welfare state and NCBC will ensure upliftment of backward classes for overall development.

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Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. (250 words) 15

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

According to Keshavnanda Bharti Case, Preamble is integral part of Indian Constitution.

Preamble provide 3 types of Justice

① Economic Justice

→ Equal opportunities for all to earn livilihood.

⇒ Eg Article 39 and Article 14 of Indian Constitution.

→ Equal Remuneration and minimum basic income

Eg Minimum wages Act. 1948.

→ Gender Inclusion in work force

Eg Government providing Greenfield loans under Micro-financing schemes eg MUDRA loan.

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② Social Justice

Provisions	Constitutional and legal rights
→ To remove gender gap in society.	→ POCSO Act 2013 for sexual misconduct to child
→ Increasing welfare of vulnerable section	→ Reservation through education ⇓ Article 15(4), employment ⇓ Article 16(4)
→ Equal opportunity to downtrodden section in education and employment	→ Right to education Act 2009 for 6-14 year student
→ Reducing discrimination based on colour, caste, gender.	→ Vayoshree Yojana for handicapped
→ Special care to differently abled and old age people.	

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Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Political Justice

→ Enabling mature population to vote and choose government.

→ Inclusion of poor, minority and destitute people in forming and electing government.

→ Women and SC/ST participation

→ Equitable representation in 3rd tier government

→ Facilitating people participation

→ Universal Adult franchise through 61 constitutional Amendment Act

→ Reservation of SC/ST in Lok Sabha and legislative Assembly

→ 73rd and 74th CAA for Panchayat and ULB.

Preamble is a noble document hence government to provide extra attention to cherish its guidelines.

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17. What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections in the era of proliferation of social media? In this context, identifying the steps taken by the ECI, suggest further measures. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल मीडिया के प्रसार के युग में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के संचालन में आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ECI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की पहचान करते हुए आगे के उपायों को सुझाइए।

Article 324 of Indian Constitution enables ~~[illegible]~~ Election Commission to conduct free-and-fair election to facilitate smooth democracy.

Rising social media has increased vulnerability in election process.

Challenges

① faster reach to larger section of people of information especially fake news.

Eg According to Internet Trends 2017 and facebook report → over 400 million facebook users are in India.

② Poor censoring by platforms due to technological constraints.

③ Election Commission has limited power regarding social media usage. In election

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(4) Hard to ~~re~~ differentiate between fake news and authenticate news.

(5) Especially dedicated IT cells of big political parties find loopholes to publicise.

(6) Lack of inter-departmental coordination.

Steps taken by ECI

(1) cVigil app by ECI to register misconduct by political parties.

(2) Guidelines issued regarding social media content authentic.

(3) Imposes of ~~pa~~ penality if hate news or fake news is promulgated by ~~pa~~ political party.

(4) Online portal to register such complaints.

(5) Quick and timely action ~~act~~ against complaints.

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Measures Needed

1. ECI should be given power to de-register political parties for grave social-media misconduct.
2. 'Ethics in Governance' should be promulgated according to 2nd ARC.
3. Participation of voters should be encouraged to register complaints.
4. Awareness Camp for voters to identify excess use / misuse.
5. ICT technology ~~that~~ should be leveraged.
6. Setting up Duties of Platform provider is also necessary.

Misuse of Social media by political party need inter-departmental and ministerial cooperations to holistic eradication.

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18. Explain how the linkage between banks, NGOs and SHGs helps in facilitating access to microfinance and contributes to the development of rural areas. **(250 words) 15**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि बैंकों, NGOs और SHGs के मध्य संपर्क किस प्रकार सूक्ष्म वित्त तक पहुँच को सुविधाजनक बनाने में सहायता करता है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में योगदान देता है।

Microfinance are fund made available to rural/poor/needy people at favourable terms.

These have been instrumental in bringing financial democracy in India.

Linkage between Banks – NGO – SHG has helped in multiple ways –

(a) facilitating Access to Microfinance

(1) SHG avail favourable terms from Bank loans through collective negotiations.

(2) SHG has collaborated with various NGO in local fund raising.

(3) Banks also get help from NGO for targetted loan allotment.

(4) It helps Banks in fulfilling

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Priority sector lending to rural women.

(4) marketing of small enterprise also allow easy Repayment

(Eg) Lijjat Papad became a profitable entity due to Kudumshree scheme and favourable loans.

(5) easing channels to payment

(Eg) Close links between SHG member enable better channels and collective help.

Rural Development

(1) Identifying rural issue and raising awareness to solve them..

(Eg) NGOs of water bodies like Tarun Bharat Sangh in Alwar.

(2) SHG being women empowerment financially which also lead to increased political participation.

(Eg) Kerala has robust SHG environment facilitating & women-led Panchayats.

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① Improvement in social sector due to Bank - NGO link.

(Eg) Himachal region near Shipkila and Khardungla pass has seen unique increase in education due to NGO targetting these areas.

④ NGO - Bank - SHG also participate in PPP model to bring government aided development.

(Eg) School PPP model in Nagpur is improving human resource.

⑤ Participatory democracy

⑥ Helping in Social Audit

⑦ Using ICT models to create general awareness.

Government should provide framework for collaborations between Bank - SHG - NGO pan India on successfull model to bring inclusive development.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Identify the different issues associated with the design and implementation of MGNREGA. What reforms have been taken in recent times to address the above-identified issues? **(250 words) 15**

मनरेगा (MGNREGA) की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। उपर्युक्त चिन्हित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या सुधार किए गए हैं?

MGNREGA is right based unskilled employment guaranteed for minimum days to rural population.

However there are issues pertaining to

Design

(1) Generalistic beneficiary has not prioritized the least-effluent population.

(Eg) ~~mostly~~ farmers and landowners also participate in TA to suffice their income.

(2) Limited implementation.

(Eg) Not fully rolled out in urban areas.

(3) Non-clear Budgetary allocation.

(Eg) Recent Budget has seen reducing ~~bud~~ allocations to MNREGA

(4) Employment to limited day is guaranteed instead of throughout year.

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(5) No attention on inter-departmental/ ministerial cooperation.

(6) Time consuming for decision if tussle between Tribal Affairs Ministry and Rural Ministry.

Implementation

- Delay in project completion.
- Lack of social audit by gram sabha
- 60:40 bifurcation in fund utilisation is poorly monitored
- Not all inputs are checked

Poor regulatory mechanism causing inadequate standard of capital creation

However government has taken multiple steps to ramp up the working →

(1) Use of technology for ~~soci~~ monitoring program implementation.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Geo-tagging asset created.

(2) Increasing social Audit units and encouraging participatory creations.

(3) channelizing fund through cashless transfer.

(4) If job is not given, compensatory monetary Assistance is given within 15 days.

(5) Complaints can be done against contractor, worker or department in PRAGATI portal.

(6) Increasing village development Plan (VDP) and MGNREGA synchronisation

(7) State government making robust moves.

(Eg) Andhra Pradesh's Real Time Governance (RTG) has improved the efficiency of MGNREGA

In post COVID-19 times, MGNREGA should be rolled out for urban population also to provide employment.

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Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. A sound legal framework, robust institutional mechanism for establishing rule of law, competent and dedicated workforce and decentralization and delegation are some of the necessary preconditions for good governance. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

एक सुदृढ़ विधिक ढांचा, विधि के शासन को स्थापित करने के लिए मजबूत संस्थागत तंत्र, सक्षम और समर्पित कार्यबल तथा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं प्रत्यायोजन सुशासन हेतु कुछ आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good governance refers to environment where government delivers its promises with increasing overall quality of population / citizen.

Good governance
- → Accountable
- → Transparent
- → Citizen-centric
- → pro-active
- → e-governance

following are pre-conditions for good governance.

① Legal framework

a) To make officials / ministries accountable.

Eg Right to Information Act 2005

b) To encourage 'Right based' Approach

Eg RTE 2009 provides Education rights to 6-14 years children.

c) Penalizing wrong doing.

Eg CVC Act and DSPE 1946.

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d) To provide guideline to both citizens and officials
Eg citizen charter Act.

(2) Institutional setup —
a) Rule of law → Bodies regulating conduct.
Eg SEBI regulated financial market.
→ To check misstepping

b) Dedicated and competent workforce
→ Service delivery is possible
Eg civil servants are required to be dedicated to service-motive even in limited resource scenario.

(3) Decentralisation
→ mobilisation of grass roots ideas.
Eg Gram Sabha - Panchayat identifying their local problems.
→ increasing participatory democracy through PRIs and CBOs.

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→ Increasing financial autonomy and robustness in 3rd tier government.

④ Delegation

→ Both legislative and executive functions should be delegated between Centre - State.

→ Centre should make broad laws/acts.

→ executives or states should make finer policies fit to local issues and innovative solution.

→ Enough room, provides extra-motivation, to bring creative solution.

④ Sufficient room is provided to IAs | IPS to resolve dispute.

Government is converting governance into e-Governance through NASEDA and Andhra Pradesh's Real Time Governance.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1701)

Name of Candidate	RAVI KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	628078
Center	O.R.N	Date	20-Nov

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the concept of volcanic winter giving examples. (150 words) 10
उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वोल्केनिक विंटर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Volcano is the process of reaching of magma to earth surface.

volcanic expulsion → Gases, Ash and dust, Pyroclast.

→ Volcano eruptions
↓
Gaseous expulsion including Sulphur
↓
Release of Sulphur into atmosphere
↓
Sulphur blocks the incoming short wave solar radiation
↓
Reduction of insolation
↓
Cooling of local environment
↓
More volcanic winter associated with rainfall

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→ (Eg) It is believed that Krakatao eruption caused long term cooling effect on South east Asia climate.

→ It also intensified the winter season of Indian subcontinent.

→ (Eg) This phenomenon is very predominant in Mediterranean region.

→ Presence of active volcanos such as Mount Etna, Stromboli etc.

→ This also ~~intro~~ decrease the winter temperature and help in snowfall and snow flake

Volcanic winter can help in reducing the global temperature and hence can be positive for climate change.

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2. Bring out the importance of community-based disaster management in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में समुदाय-आधारित आपदा प्रबंधन के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India is highly prone to multiple disaster including flood, cyclone, drought etc... And hence disaster management becomes very important - especially community-based to minimize the impact.

Community Based Disaster Management
- Pre-disaster
  - ① community sensitising
  - ② formal training
- During
  - coordination
  - cooperation
- Post
  - ① Building back with traditional knowledge
  - ② Social and economic upliftment

Other importance

① Prioritizing the relief work

→ Community-level help can reduce the burden of relief force.

Eg During cyclone Amphan, many coastal communities in West Bengal started saving life even before arrival of relief.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Efficient work with coordination can significantly save time as it is crucial for life and property damage.

(3) Building Back Better
→ Using community workers to build temporary shelters as well as fast rehabilitation

(4) Developing mitigation and pre-paredness plan.
→ Community has best knowledge about nature and impact of disaster, hence they should be promoted in pre-paredness plan.

Sendai framework also favours community based disaster management which is key focus of India's Zero Casualty Approach.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The concept of ecological footprint is a useful indicator for assessing progress on the sustainable use of resources in a country. Explain.
(150 words) 10

किसी देश में संसाधनों के संधारणीय उपयोग पर हो रही प्रगति का आकलन करने के लिए इकोलॉजिकल फुटप्रिंट की अवधारणा एक उपयोगी संकेतक है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ecological footprint represent how much earth is generating resources and how much resources are human exploiting.

In 2018, human exploitation would require 1.7 times earth for balance of supply-demand.

It is a useful indicator of sustainable use

① Assess the resource generating capacity of earth.
→ this include both → Biotic (fisheries)
→ Abiotic (metal, mineral)

② Evaluate the resource exploitation by quantifying resource uptake by humans
→ this indicate other important negative externalities.

Don't wr. anything th. margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(Eg) Increasing use of coal and fuel based exploitation beyond sustainable level hampers haemostasis healing of earth.

(3) Current level of exploitation is unsustainable

→ Rapidly depleting oil field and coal reserves

→ Around 40-60% decline in predator species (Eg) lion, whale, shark.

→ Non-judicious emission of CO_2 and other gas is pushing Mother earth towards tipping point.

Hence a behavioural nudge to both consumption and production industry is needed to efficiently utilise and reduce ecological footprint.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The CRZ Notification, 2018 aims to maintain a balance between economic growth and conservation principles of coastal regions. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

CRZ अधिसूचना, 2018 का उद्देश्य आर्थिक संवृद्धि और तटीय क्षेत्रों के संरक्षण सिद्धांतों के मध्य संतुलन बनाए रखना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Coastal Relgulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 2018 are released by MoEFCC in order to address the pressing demand of economic development along with coastal region protection.

Balance is reached

① Ban on industrial activity in certain areas and regulation in other zones help in preserving fragile economic system.

(2) CRZ IA is prohibited for development of any industry.

(2) Development of coastal residential and industry beyond CRZ-III region promotes
- infrastructure development
- job creation
- More economic activity

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Government can establish special industries / centres like atmoic research centre in banned zone.

→ This is meant for careful development of economically important activities in fragile ecosystem.

(4) Also CRZ Notification promote -

→ Fisheries

→ Coastal vegetation protection.

(Eg) mangroves, Corals etc.. are kept in CRZ IA

→ Reduction in marine pollution

→ Checking uncontrolled habitation of coastal region

→ Creating vegetative buffer against natural calamity.

Hence CRZ Notification help in fulfilling SDG 14 along with development of coastal economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Fertilizers have been one of the key inputs in the agricultural sector since Green Revolution in India. In this context, give an account of distribution of fertilizer industry in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में हरित क्रांति के बाद से, उर्वरक कृषि क्षेत्रक का एक प्रमुख आदान (इनपुट) रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में उर्वरक उद्योग के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Green Revolution in India began in mid 1960s, required huge input of fertilizers for HYV seeds and bumper production.

Fertilizer Industry location in India

① Concentration in Punjab and Haryana

→ Due to ready made availability of market due to agri-development.

→ Also availability of cheap labour from farm after mechanisation incentive fertilizer companies.

② South India (especially western coast)

→ Urea requires natural gas which is supplied to South Indian industrial region and hence contribute in Urea industry.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Growth of organic fertilizer industry in biodiversity rich region.
- (1) North-East Indian States
- (2) Western Ghats.

(4) Scattering industries are also located due to
- cheap transportation
- State government incentivisation

Way forward
- More focus on manure and natural fertilizer industry
- Protect western ghats especially Ecological Sensitive Areas (ESA)
- Promote Natural gas production to reduce depency on urea fertilizer

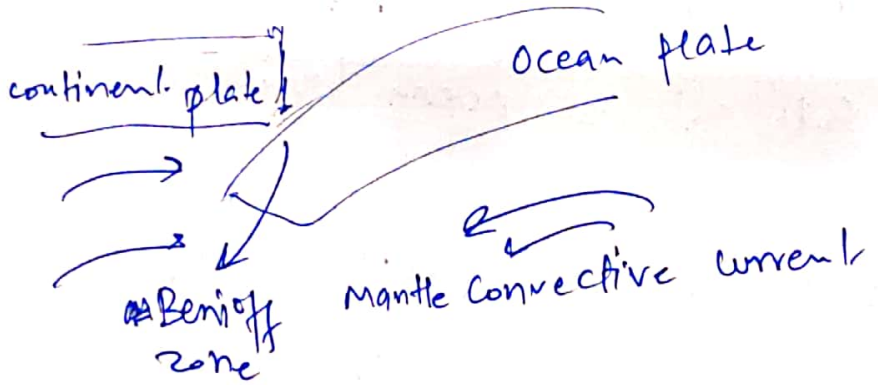
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

Due to tectonic plate, plates undergo divergence, convergence and slipping (transform) movement.

→ Continental rupture refers to the rupturing of continental plate either at continent-continent margin or continent-ocean margin.



→ Continental rupturing lead to movement of continent plate which leads more space to Ocean plate to develop basin

Don't anything margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Also at benioff zone, the old ocean plate undergo subduction
↓
this material got molten
↓
comes out of mid-ocean Ridge
↓
creating new ocean basin

→ Also the coastal erosion by wave retreat the continent.
↓
this also supply more availability of sediment to ocean basin.

Hence in plate dynamics, rupturing of one creates another feature or thing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. COVID-19 has exposed gaps in India's domestic laws to deal effectively with outbreaks of infectious diseases, especially pandemics. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

कोविड-19 ने संक्रामक रोगों, विशेष रूप से महामारियों के प्रकोप से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने में भारत के घरेलू कानूनों में व्याप्त अंतरालों को उजागर किया है। विवेचना कीजिए।

COVID-19 was first 'notified' disaster by Ministry of Home Affairs as well as a biological pandemic.

COVID-19 exposed domestic laws –

① Disruption of federalism
→ Too much centralization of power under Disaster Management Act 2005.

② Low flexibility to States given by Rules.
→ Eg Central government imposed Nation-wide lock down.

③ Small window for tackling pandemic
→ Eg No Action plan for post 'biological disaster'.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ States could only utilise some provisions of Epidemic Act 1897 to suit to its local demands.

(4) Archaic and Non-Comprehensive laws and Rules.

(5) Excess observed by police officers for lockdown violations.

(6) No ready made action plan for prioritizing lockdown/shutting economic activities

(7) Poor use of decentralised power hamper social and economic wellbeing.

(eg) Shutting schools was not incl. by adequate online teaching infrastructure.

Way forward

→ Clear, well defined role assigned to each level of government (including panchayat)

→ Better transportation and social well being provisions during pandemic

→ More flexibility to State.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Give an account of the increasing frequency of cyclonic activity in the Arabian Sea region. (150 words) 10
अरब सागर क्षेत्र में चक्रवाती गतिविधि की बढ़ती आवृत्ति का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

2019 saw 2 high intensity cyclone Kyarr and Maha in Arabian Sea which indicate increasing frequency.

Reason

① Rising Sea-Surface temperature
→ due to global warming
→ ~~the~~ Hot air current from landmass

② changing weather pattern and ~~to~~ circulation of local winds.

③ Usually Arabian Sea cyclone are deflected towards African Horn and Persian gulf but, increasing landfall on India.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These resulted in formation of a super cyclone after decades in Arabian Sea.

Impact.

① Destruction of local vegetation.

(Eg) Coral Reefs off-shore Gujarat were impacted due to these cyclones.

② Uprooting infrastructure (house, building)

③ Disrupting fisheries industry.

(Eg) fishing communities from Gujarat to Karanataka has to take precautionary back-steps during cyclone.

(Eg) Damaging of many fishing vessel.

Understanding the more frequency and early warning system, a more resilient community based disaster management plan should be carried out for each region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the phenomena of Sudden Stratospheric warming witnessed in recent years. How does it affect the ozone hole formation over Antarctica? (150 words) 10

हाल के वर्षों में देखी गई आकस्मिक समतापमंडलीय तापन की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह अंटार्कटिका के ऊपर ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

upper stratosphere
lower stratosphere → contains ozone.
tropause
troposphere

Sudden Stratospheric warming refers to increasing temperature of stratosphere due to stratospheric ozone interaction with insolation or incoming solar radiation.

→ Sudden Stratospheric warming promotes the development of Polar Stratospheric cloud.

↓

These clouds have tiny ice crystals which can provide easy base for chemical reaction..

During spring in Southern- Hemisphere, these PSC form.

→ PSC enable reaction between Ozone and chlorine (free)

↓

This begin a chain reaction

↓

Convert O_3 into O_2 (oxygen)

↓

Lead to Ozone depletion.

Similarly, this year we saw an Ozone hole over Artic circle which was roughly 3 times size of Greenland.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Write a brief note on Earth's magnetism and its role in protecting the Earth from solar winds. (150 words) 10
पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व तथा सौर पवनों से पृथ्वी की रक्षा में इसकी भूमिका पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Earth act as a magnetic whose magnetic north and South pole coincide with geographical South and North pole respectively.

Reason → Dynamo effect caused due to liquid outer core which result into circular motion of electrons ~~producing electricity~~ ~~which~~ give rise to magnetism.

→ Earth magnetic anamoly lies in areas where the theoritical and actual magnetic field is different.
Eg Near Himalayas and Andes.

→ Earth magnetism get stored on either side rocks of mid-ocean ridge which show magnetic bands of opposite polarity.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Geomagnetism protecting from Solar winds

→ Solar wind comprising of charged particles comes from sun towards all terrestrial planets.

→ Reaching earth's magnetosphere, these charge particles collide with magnetic line.

→ GeoMagnetic stop these particles from entering earth - atmosphere

↓

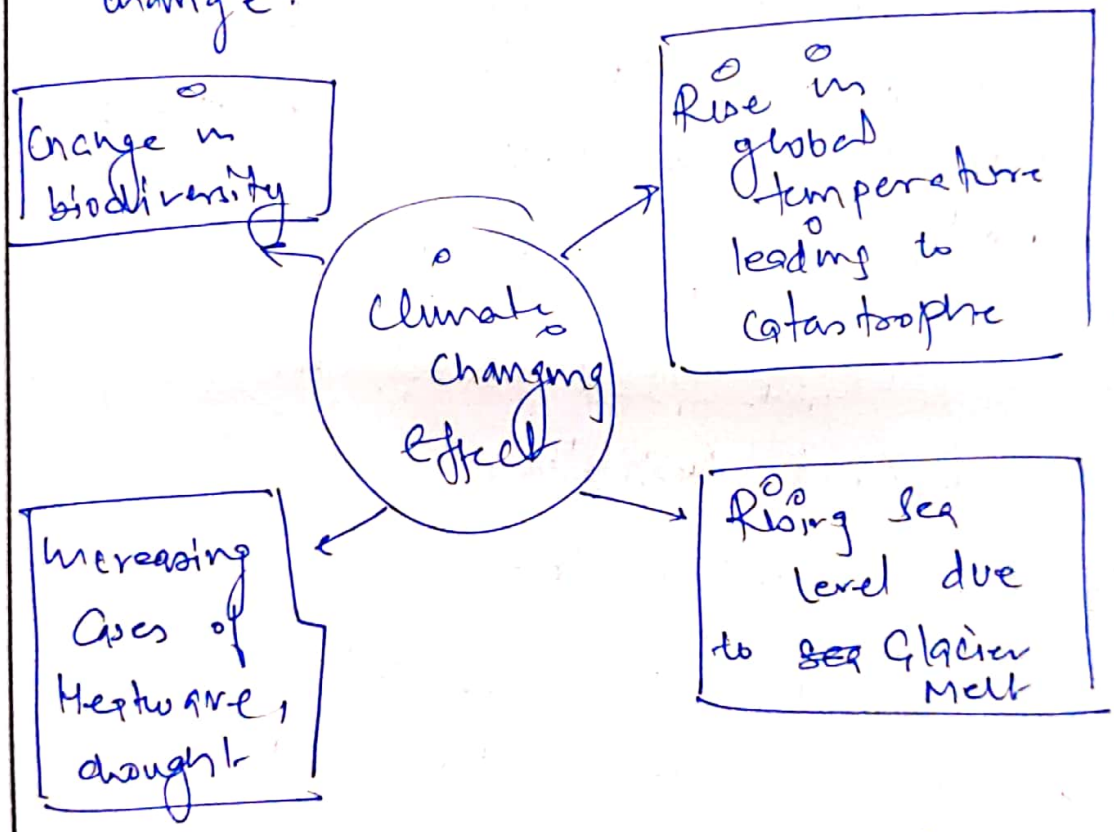
Sometimes in polar regions these glow in spectacular fashion giving rise to phenomenon of Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis in North and South Pole.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. How does climate change affect the process of desertification? **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन मरुस्थलीकरण की प्रक्रिया को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

According to IPCC report, Global temperature is set to breach 1.5°C rise from pre-industrial level indicating significant climate change.



Desertification refers to expanding of desert or conversion of productive land into desert type infertile land.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Climate change affecting process of Desertification

Negative Affects

① changing planetary winds and other winds causing erratic rainfall

(Eg) In Indian Subcontinent, rainfall got more erratic, short term and delayed due to change in Monsoon winds.

(Eg) Increasing El Nino intensification causing widespread drought in India and Australia.

② Wildfire converting forest into desert

(Eg) 2019 Australian Bush fire left Sydney and New South wales desertified.

③ Expansion of Desert in neighbouring area.

(Eg) Thar desert is intruding towards Aravali

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Reduced / Changed moisture content over land mass.

(Eg) Gobi desert is ~~ge~~ getting more dry than average.

Positive Affect

(1) Rainfall in unprecented ~~spate~~ areas of Sahara causing upgradations of soil.

(2) Increased temperature in high altitudes causing more rainfall in Cold-desert.

→ This promotes reduction of desert extent.

Way forward

→ (1) learn from African 'Great Sahara Belt'

→ (2) Use bio-shield to break the desert expanse

→ (3) Carefull upgradation of already-desertified area.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Discuss the increasing need of 'disaster resilient infrastructure' in India. Mention the steps taken in this direction with specific reference to the Global Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure. (250 words) 15

भारत में 'आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ अवसंरचना' की बढ़ती आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। ग्लोबल कोएलिशन फॉर डिजास्टर-रेजिलिएंट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विशेष संदर्भ में इस दिशा में उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to UNISDR, South-East Asian Region especially India is heavily prone to disaster. Hence increasing frequency and intensity of disaster like flood and drought, make 'disaster resilient infrastructure' important.

Need for DRI

(1) Occurance of disaster

→ Increased frequency.

(Eg) Cyclones (like Kyar and Maha) in Arabian Sea. disrupting village infrastructure.

→ Increased Intensity

(Eg) More Industrial disasters after lockdown open.

(Eg) Vizag accident releasing Styrene

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Low Preparedness

→ Lack of information

(Eg) Inadequate vulnerability analysis for avalanche and landslide in Himalayan Region.

→ Lack of Capacity.

- Poor formal training
- Inappropriate tools and insufficient skills
- Low awareness among Community.

(3) Poor State of Infrastructure

→ Low Adherence to ~~Central~~ National Building Code made by BIS

→ Low documentation and use of local wisdom and material.

(Eg) Big steel building in Himachal are heavier than traditional building material.

→ Low standard of Public infrastructure

(Eg) Scrapping of Road even in small inundation in Bihar floods.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken

→ PM Narendra Modi proposed 'International Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure' in G20 Summit 2017.

→ India 'Zero Casualty Approach' talks about infrastructure pre-preparedness

→ Disaster Specific infrastructure development.

(Eg) Retrofitting of old building in high earthquake zones (including Delhi).

(Eg) Uprised platform and deep foundation of buildings in coastal flood prone zone.

→ Use of local material and wisdom.

(Eg) Using local timber for coastal community house construction in Kerala.

India should focus more on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure as it protects life, property and communication channel during disaster.

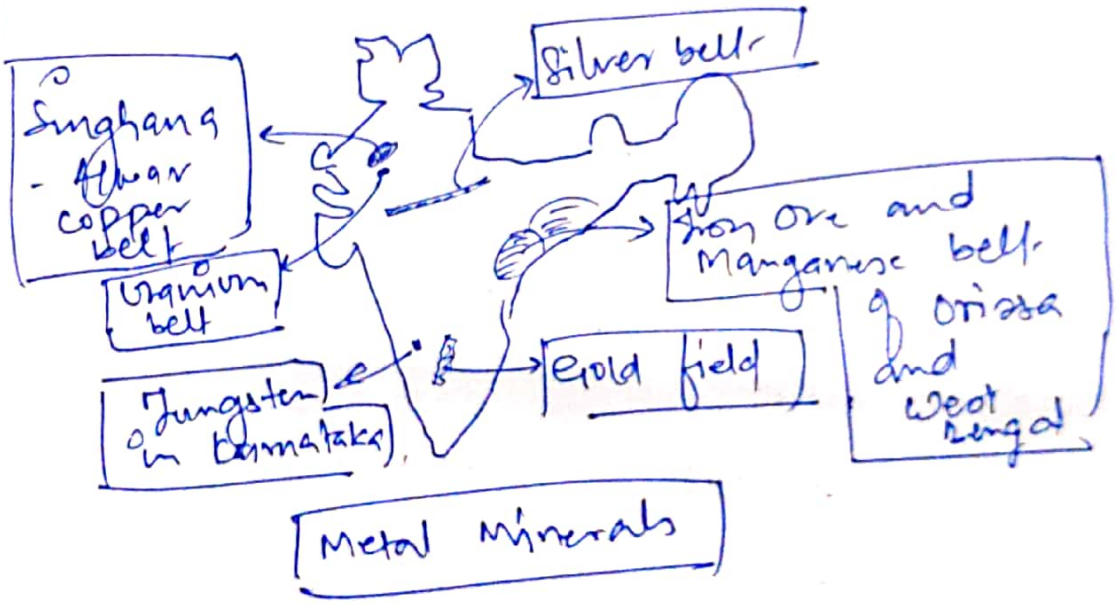
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

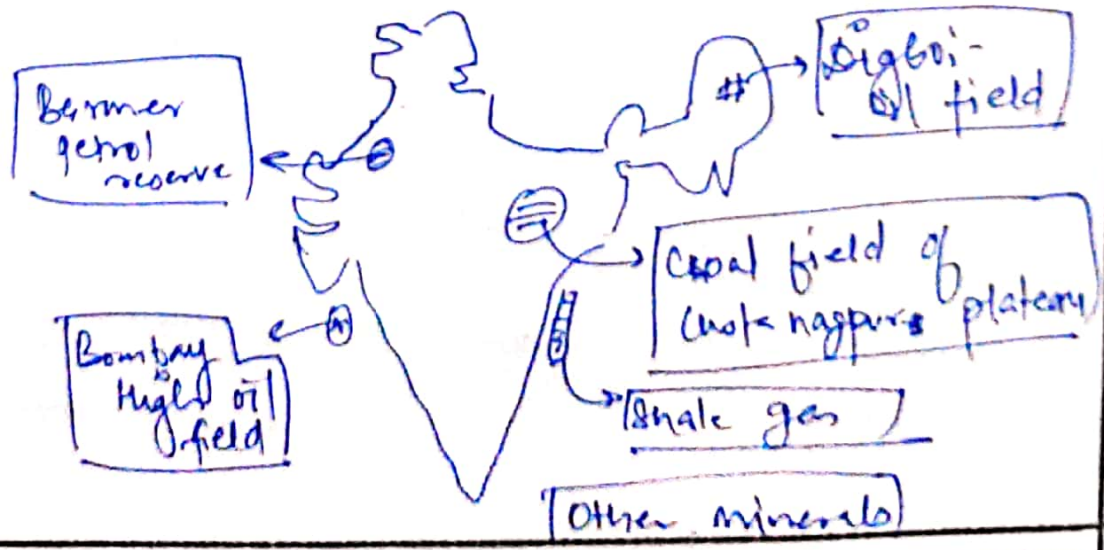
13. Identify the important mineral belts of India. Highlighting some of the issues plaguing the mining sector in India, discuss how the National Mineral Policy 2019 aims to address these issues. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की महत्वपूर्ण खनिज पट्टियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत में खनन क्षेत्रक को समस्याग्रस्त करने वाले कुछ मुद्दों को रेखांकित करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति-2019 इन मुद्दों को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का लक्ष्य रखती है।

India is a rich mineral country containing both metal and non-metal minerals important for economic development

Important mineral belt





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Issue plaging mining

→ Confusion in jurisdiction causing problems.
(Eg) Minor Minerals come under state but miner & workers is in union list

→ Poor development of Mine Areas
(Eg) ~~to~~ Improper utilisation of District Mining fund cause poor social development.

→ Ecological degradation of Mining Area
(Eg) limited regrassing after open cast mining.
(Eg) leaching out of uranium from mines of Jharkhand to water bodies.

→ Old techniques used.
(Eg) Rat. hole mining used in coal mining even after ban by NGT
(Eg) causes accident and workers death.

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National Mineral Policy 2019 seek to solve this problem -

(1) Sustainable extraction of minerals.
→ Ecological extraction limit is found to prevent ~~and~~ overutilization.

(2) Many provision for mineral areas development.
→ (i) Regrassing the iron-ore field after using.
→ (ii) Utilization of District mineral fund. for drinking purpose and ~~poi~~ other social infrastructure.

(3) Reducing import dependence of minerals on other countries.

(4) More job creation and better technology.

Hence National mineral Policy is positive step towards mineral sufficiency and environmentally as well as socially sustainable development.

Don't anything margin (मुख भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

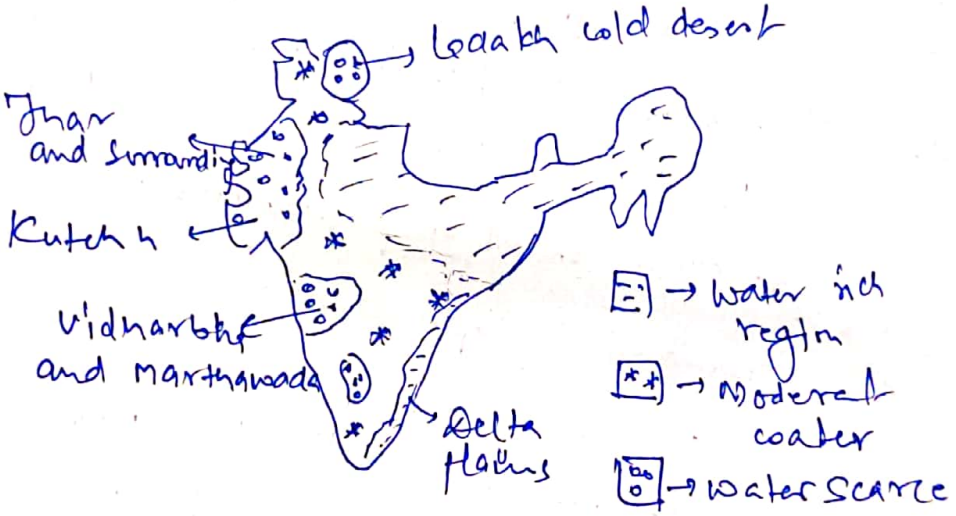
14. Not only is the spatial and temporal distribution of freshwater in India very skewed, but also its usage inefficient and wasteful. Discuss in context of the current water crisis. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ताजे जल का स्थानिक और सामयिक वितरण न केवल अत्यधिक विषम है, अपितु इसका उपयोग भी अकुशल एवं अपव्ययी है। वर्तमान जल संकट के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

NITI Ayog stated that India is going through 'worst' water crisis. India is a water-scarce country with only 4% of world's water resource.

Skewed freshwater distribution

① Spatial



② Temporal

→ Water-Rich Season → Monsoon
→ winter monsoon (for Punjab, North-East India, Tamil Nadu).

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→ Changing monsoon pattern

→ Erratic ~~rainfall~~ rainfall

→ Delay in outbreak at Kerala coast

→ (Eg) IMD proposed to change monsoon calender.

→ Small band of rainfall shower.

(Eg) Around 95% of major cities like Bombay get rainfall for just 3-27 days.

→ Drying of rivers in summer season adding to this grave situation is inefficient and wasteful use of available water

① Agriculture

→ water intensive crop.
(Eg) Paddy preferred over millet.

→ flood irrigation

→ 90% of groundwater extraction used

(a) Industries → large water quantity used for iron smelting.
→ Direct water intake and discharge into freshwater

(b) Household → increasing consumption
→ leisure & uneducated activity.
(Eg) Washing car with running water.

Way forward

→ Water saving techniques
→ ~~water~~ Rainwater harvesting
→ drip irrigation
→ Use of waste-water and treated grey water in industries.
→ Learn from from Israel to efficiently use the water resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Examine how resource efficiency can bring about multiple benefits along the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental - in India. (250 words) 15

परीक्षण कीजिए कि संसाधन दक्षता, भारत में संधारणीय विकास के तीन आयामों-आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय - के साथ-साथ किस प्रकार विविध लाभ प्रदान कर सकती है।

India has limited resource (both biotic and abiotic) but 2nd largest population. Hence, resource efficiency become core to development.

Resource efficiency can help in following dimensions of development -

① Economic

→ Sustainable production of resources.

Eg Efficient ~~extraction~~ extraction of coal can reduce the coal mining can result into more years of ~~ecological~~ efficient mining.

→ More jobs and employment

→ Structuring priority of resources can aid in economic development of nation.

Eg More focus on Processing and servicing of raw product can shift the focus

Don't anything margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

from exhaustive primary sector to remunerative secondary and tertiary sector.

→ More efficient utilization of same resource can increase financial benefit.

(Eg) More efficient oil refinery in India attract raw crude oil from Iran for processing.

(ii) Social

→ Equitable distribution of resources help in social upliftment.

→ (Eg) More focus on human resource investment in rural areas develop more school and hospital

→ More resource dedicated towards weaker section. This can be possible by efficient resource using

(Eg) financial inclusion programs like PM Jan Dhan Yojana and social program like MGNREGA can be benefitted by resource efficiency

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(3) Environment-

→ Reducing environment/ecological footprint.

(Eg) more efficient gold extraction from river bed reduce the extraction from mountains. ~~red~~

→ Sustainable resource exploitation

→ this also maintain man-animal harmony.

→ Necessary for fauna & flora preservation.

(Eg) Regulated hunting of animals can benefit both the eco-system and human.

Hence resource efficiency is important tool and this should be promoted through resource-pricing.

16. Highlighting the significance of unconventional hydrocarbons for India, discuss the issues faced in their exploration and extraction. (250 words) 15
भारत के लिए अपरंपरागत हाइड्रोकार्बनों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके अन्वेषण एवं निष्कर्षण में आने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

India has brought HELP guidelines for exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons.

Significance of Hydrocarbons

(1) Energy sufficiency
(i) Shale gas can replace petroleum dependence on Iran and Gulf countries.

(2) financial management.
(i) Natural gas & shale gas can reduce energy import and help in reducing current account deficit, fiscal deficit.

(3) Regional development
(i) Petroleum extraction in Barmer can greatly contribute the development of western Rajasthan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Untapping Vast potential

(Eg) Polymetallic Nodules in Indian Ocean can greatly substitute to mineral (especially rare-earth material)

Issues faced during ~~Extraction~~ Exploration

(1) Offshore location make them hard to explore.

(2) Private players do not have sufficient fund.

(3) Deep Ocean exploration require expertise and manpower.

(4) Costly exploration doesnot guarantee proportional benefit.

(Eg) Searching for Shale gas reserve in Indian ocean can be exponentially financial ~~to~~ for private players.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues of extraction

→ Lack of technology
(Eg) Poor availability of hydrolic technique for shale gas extractions.

→ Prone to accident leakage

→ low collaboration effort from developed countries.

→ Marketing and buyers uncertainity

→ ~~Poor~~ low level of government incentivisation for ~~for~~ technology and capacity.

HELP ~~for~~ guideline will allow single licensing and better revenue model for both government and private player as well as promotion of open-acreage for allotment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What is Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)? Identify various factors affecting SOC levels. Also, highlight the beneficial impacts of SOC on soil health and functionality. (250 words) 15

मृदा जैविक कार्बन (SOC) क्या है? SOC के स्तर को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, मृदा स्वास्थ्य और कार्यात्मकता पर SOC के लाभकारी प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Soil organic carbon refers to the carbon stored in the organic component of soil including humus and detritus material.

factor Affecting

(1) Soil Erosion reducing organic component and top soil

(2) disrupted organic cycle in soil ecosystem.

(4) High Global warming increasing metabolism of organisms in soil.

(3) organic fertilizers and indiscriminate use of synthetic chemical disrupted soil organic carbon composition.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other factors include -

→ Increased anthropogenic activities.

(Eg) clearing of forest through slash and burn method

→ Increased changing pattern of climate.

(Eg) Reduction of organic material available in newly desertified areas of Sub-Sahara Region.

Beneficial Impact of SOC

① Soil health →

→ Maintain soil ecosystem in equilibrium

(Eg) promote growth of nitro-bacteria necessary for nitrogen fixation.

→ keeping soil minerals in balance. be it micro-mineral or macro-mineral.

→ promote healthy aeration and water seepage

→ This also promote water-retention.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) functionality

→ More Agricultural productivity
(Eg) Carbon is crucial for crops like wheat and cotton.

→ Act as buffer against excessive fertilizers.

→ Help in carbon sequestration
(Eg) Reducing carbon from environment by absorbing it helps in Global Healing of increasing temperature.

SOC should be encouraged by many agri practices (eg), using biochar, preventing stubble burning and judicious use of fertilizer.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ocean Deoxygenation refers to reduction of Oxygen concentration or expelling of oxygen from Ocean.

Ozone hole due to CFCs + HFCs

Raising global temperature

Human is inducing climate change

Changing hydrological cycle. (eg Monsoon)

Changing wind pattern

This is resulting into Ocean deoxygenation.

Causes

① Raising temperature.

→ low solubility of gas in warm water including Oxygen expells it from Ocean.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Increasing metabolism of marine organism. This impact in 2 ways

More use of existing oxygen in respiration

Faster decomposition of dead organic material.

(4) Changing local ocean circulations due to
- construction of offshore dam
- distroying islands

→ This allows more mixing of warmer water causing low oxygen level.

Socio-economic impact

(1) low-fisheries level

→ Since reduction in fish and crabs in shallow deoxygenated waters.

→ This also lead to Indian fisherman going into Sri-Lanka territorial waters for better fishing.

(2) Poor tourism

→ (eg) Destruction of Corals due to less oxygen impact coral tourism

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Women are most affected as they undertake fisheries as financial alternative practise.

Environmental

(1) Loss of marine biodiversity.
(Eg) Steno. organisms like corals die if oxygen level fluctuate.

(2) Calcification process reduces impacting shell making organisms.

(3) Change in pH level due to oxygen fluctuations render healthy marine areas barren.

Hence, an international level collaboration is required to mitigate the impact of ~~decomposition~~ global warming in oxygen level depletion of ocean.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Approach to flood control in India should evolve from piecemeal measures to an integrated basin management. Comment. (250 words) 15
भारत में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए खंडित रूप में उपाय करने वाला दृष्टिकोण क्रमिक रूप से एकीकृत बेसिन प्रबंधन के रूप में विकसित होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Rashtriya Barh Aayog state that 40 lakh hectare land in India is flood prone.

Need for flood control
- Reduce financial loss.
- Manage the water level
- Prevent disruption to social and economic development
- Reduce loss of life and property

Flood control Approach in India is largely based on piecemeal measures

(1) Largely post-disaster measures
(eg) Relief work in Assam Valley floods by National Disaster Relief force.

(2) More focus on construction of disaster specific engineering solutions.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ low coordination from community

④ lack of implementing successful measures from one area to another.

⑤ Poor recognisance of natural method of flood control.

(Eg) ecological buffer for flood is largely neglected.

A shift towards integrated basin management is required

① Strengthening natural resources for flood absorption.

(Eg) Desilting large rivers and increasing depth of channel.

② focus on upstream and downstream development.

Upstream → Tree plantation along slope
→ check dam

Downstream → Healthy channel
→ channel diversion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Use of specific engineering solutions.

(i) Using embankment along kosi might not help since it raises its height due to heavy sedimentation and can cause greater threat.

(ii) Building flood structures like that of Tepam in big cities like Mumbai.

(4) engaging local community
→ local people are 1st responders
→ clearly stating role each section of village including village Panchayat.

& flood water can also be diverted towards water deficit region through a river/stream interlinking project.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Programmes for cleaning polluted rivers in India have been implemented for a long time, however, the results of these programmes are not very encouraging. Identify the reasons for the same and possible steps to rectify the situation. (250 words) 15

भारत में प्रदूषित नदियों की सफाई के कार्यक्रम लंबे समय से कार्यान्वित किए जाते रहे हैं, हालाँकि, इन कार्यक्रमों के परिणाम बहुत उत्साहजनक नहीं हैं। इसके कारणों और इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के संभावित उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Central Water Commission says that 42 major rivers in India have atleast 2 toxic metal contamination

Reasons

(1) Non-judicious Agricultural practise

(Eg) flow of agricultural water rich in Nitrogen and phosporus in rivers.

→ This even lead to eutrophication along bank...

(2) Industrial Sector effluent.

(Eg) Kanpur Stretch of Ganga is dotted with tanner industry discharging in Ganga.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Poor implementation of Government programmes.

(Eg) Even after 5 years of Namami Gange programme, very little tangible change is seen.

(4) Behavioural Resistance.

(Eg) Dumping of household garbage in river.

(Eg) Ganga bathing during Chath festival and Kumbh Mela.

Steps to rectify

(1) Employee the local community and villages.

→ Namami Gange has promoted villages through 'Ganga Praham' steps.

(2) Decentralized waste treatment plant.

(Eg) Development of such cluster based treatment in Varanasi has reduced

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

contaminant level of toxic metal.

(3) Increased surveillance on industrial activities.
→ Possibly penalize for violators.

(4) Behavioural Nudge

(Eg) Swachh Bharat should also promote 'Nirmal' and 'Aviral' river.

(5) Maintaining ecological flow for self cleansing.

Way forward

→ More research and development.
→ capacity building
→ Increased fund and proper monitoring of utilization of fund.